INSIST ON Knowing where your Senators in Congress stand on Labor's amendments to the anti-trust laws. You have a right to know.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

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HELP THE MINERS. Local unions are urged to give prompt financial aid to the striking coal miners of Colorado.

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LABOR DEFENDED IN SENATE

Washington, Aug. 22.—While the Senate, sitting as in committee of the whole, was considering the Clayton anti-trust bill, Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, took occasion to deliver a lengthy and vigorous speech in favor of the labor sections of the proposed law.

He declared that it was useless to disguise, dodge or evade the one great question that calls for settlement—the exemption of trade unions from trust classification. The Arizona legislator insisted that he had found no record to sustain the position of contrary-minded people, and read at length excerpts from the utterances of Senators Sherman, George, Hoar, Teller, and others who protested, during the discussion on the original Sherman anti-trust bill, that there was no intention to include labor.

"It is idle," said Senator Ashurst, "merely to say labor has the right to a living and decent wage unless we supplement that assertion by granting labor the power to enforce its demand for a living wage. When I use the term 'living wage,' I do not mean a wage which will afford 'bread alone,' but I mean a wage which will afford proper food, clothing, shelter, some leisure time to devote to the family, to books, music, philosophy, and, in general, an opportunity to have sufficient respite from exacting toil to enjoy some of the idealistic, aesthetic and spiritual sides of life, which adds zest, grace, and beauty to human existence.

"It has been asserted that it is dangerous for laborers to possess the power to compel a compliance with their demands for a living wage. I reply that such power is indeed dangerous—to monopoly, oppression, tyranny, avarice, and greed—but is wholesome to the general welfare and to public tranquility. Internal dangers to a state need never be apprehended from a general desire and effort on the part of the creators of wealth to promote their own efficiency, improve and exalt their own station, for if laborers were to refuse to try to improve their own condition it would be tantamount to their seeking wantonly their own self-destruction."

Senator Ashurst was just as emphatic in his advocacy of the sections of the bill which limit the issuance of injunctions. He said:

"The proper energies and reasonable activities of labor organizations have been greatly injured and hindered by the improper use and abuse of the injunction, because some courts have proceeded upon the hypothesis that labor power is property, such as mechanical and electrical contrivances, cattle, horses, and so forth. Some courts of equity have usurped jurisdiction and power to restrain laborers from doing the things they had a lawful right to do and which, in many instances, it was necessary for them to do to promote their own interests and rise above the conditions of serfdom; for instance, injunctions have forbidden laborers to use the public highways and have forbidden them peacefully to consider their own condition. Laborers have been forbidden by injunction to pay strike benefits or to exercise the right of free speech. Therefore, in order to prevent any further abuse of this judicial power, these provisions of sections 7 and 15 to 23 inclusive of the Clayton bill have been written in this proposed legislation, and are known as the 'laborers' bill of rights.'"

IOWA CARPENTERS MEET.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Aug. 22.—A state convention of carpenters and joiners, held in this city, urged that their affiliated locals agitate in favor of the following questions: A universal eight hour day; a universal minimum wage scale of 50 cents per hour; enactment of legislation for an eight-hour day on all public and municipal work, as well as a minimum wage scale in the locality where such work is being done; enforcement of the government eight-hour law on the erection and manufacturing of materials known as shop made carpenter work, which this law covers; the enactment of legislation for the punishment of tool thieves, pawn brokers and junk dealers; a strict enforcement of the jurisdiction claimed by the carpenters and the promulgation of their entire efforts to further the best interests of the carpenters, millmen and millwrights of the State.

Fort Dodge was chosen as the next convention city.

UNUSED LAND FOR FORESTS.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 22.—That the unleased and unused school and ministerial lands of the state, aggregating 24,000 acres, be placed under the control of the State Agricultural Commission for the purpose of converting them into forest and game preserves, was recommended by the state reforestation committee, which also favors the purchase of other tracts for the same purpose. Indorsement was given to a proposal that the state highway commission be empowered to plant fruit, forest and shade trees along public highways, and that it be asked to care for the trees already along the highways.

ELECT OFFICERS.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 22.—The canvass of the votes for the election of general officers of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods has been completed. General President Bryan and General Secretary-Treasurer Pfeiffer had no opposition. The new executive board is as follows: F. P. Maloney, Newark, N. J.; R. E. Burton, Cambridge, Mass.; W. F. Alterman, Dallas, Tex.; W. H. Tighe, St. Paul, and A. Letroadec, San Francisco.

FRENZIED FINANCE.

Trinidad, Aug. 22.—The Colorado Fuel and Iron company has transferred its holdings in this and adjoining counties to a subsidiary company, the Colorado Industrial company, and the papers just filed show that $14,067,000 was paid for the properties in question.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron company has been the dominant Rockefeller concern that has stood in opposition to the United Mine Workers, and it is claimed that the action of President Welborn and his associates is an acknowledgment that they have failed in their attacks on trade unionism, and the transfer is to cover up frenzied finance.

The Colorado Industrial company has given a mortgage to a New York trust company for $45,000,000, which is necessary to raise funds to meet the outstanding obligations of the fuel company and to furnish funds for operating the properties. This mortgage would indicate that the strike expenses have reached staggering figures and are far in excess of any estimate yet made.

CAN'T DRAFT U. S. CITIZENS

Washington, Aug. 22.—There is no way in which a foreign nation can compel a naturalized citizen of this country to leave the United States and enlist in the army of his native country, is the substance of an official statement by Secretary of State Bryan, in answer to numerous queries.

"The United States holds," says the Secretary, "that no naturalized citizen of this country can rightfully be held for account for military liability to his native land subsequent to immigration therefrom, but this principle may be contested by countries with which the United States has not entered into treaties of naturalization. The latter countries may hold that naturalization of their citizens or subjects as citizens of other countries has no effect upon their original military obligations, or may deny the right of their citizens or subjects to become naturalized citizens of other countries in the absence of express consent or without the fulfillment of military obligations.

"It is important to observe that an alien who declares his intention to become a citizen of the United States does not at the time of making such declaration, renounce allegiance to his original sovereign, but merely declares that he intends to do so. Such person does not, by his declaration of intention, acquire the status of a citizen of the United States."

MR. KINDEL AN "OUTCAST?"

Trinidad, Col., Aug. 22.—Under the caption, "Outcast Kindel," the Free Press of this city, in a leading editorial, says:

"The Democratic congressional assembly in the first district (Denver) took occasion to harpoon and lampoon one George Kindel, present congressman from that district but declared by the Democrats to be a man without a party, a political waif, a foundling on every doorstep, waiting for some kind soul to take him in and further feed him on the political pap he loves.

"Kindel was verbally man-handled as an agitator, a disturber of prosperity, an enemy to progress, and a loud and rampant seeker after notoriety. It was shown that he had been a Republican, a Democrat, a Republican once more and a Democrat again, only at last to turn back to Republican on his fourth feat of ground and lofty tumbling. But all this time he had been a most vociferous and pestiferous nuisance.

"When nominations were called for in this assembly on last Thursday, this man Kindel did not get a vote. The only thing he received was a vigorous tongue-lashing.

"Yet this is the man who has been telling Washington that Colorado was filled with outlaws who were posing as coal mine strikers. This is the man who, more than any other, has spread the State's humiliation, taking sides against honest labor and telling representatives of other States that the men on strike were guilty of every crime in the category. This is the man who visited the Southern strike zones, spent about an hour therein and departed to peddle his malicious lies and to bear false witness against upright citizens.

"And today what is he? Thrown out of his party; branded as a homeless political wanderer; shown up as a huckster of political falsehoods and unholy doctrines. The Democrats cast him out. The Republicans don't want him. The Progressives would turn him out as a scourge.

"Who are the outlaws now?"

OPPOSES UNIONISM.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 22.—The Edison Electric company will be called to account for its opposition to organization among its workers, and the discharge of active trade unionists. At a meeting of the New England District Council of Electrical Workers, at which every state in this section was represented, it was voted to support the local electrical workers in any stand they may take. It was declared at the meeting that men who are known to be members of a labor union are discharged from the employment of the Edison company for trivial causes which in another man would be passed unnoticed.

It was also charged that any man seeking employment is asked about his affiliation with organized labor, and if he says that he is a union man, he is not given employment.

STRIKE TO ENFORCE RIGHTS.

Reading, Pa., Aug. 22.—Striking hosiery workers, affiliated to the United Textile Workers of America, are maintaining an unbroken line in an attempt to enforce their right to belong to a union. These workers are employes of the Noble & Horst mill, whose officials have opposed organization, and discharged officers of the union and other active workers. The Berks county court has issued an injunction against the strikers, who originally numbered about 100. The action of the court, however, has had no effect on the strikers.

SUPPORTS PRESIDENT.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 22.—Ex-Governor Stokes is interesting churches, labor organizations and fraternal orders in a peace propaganda to stir up public opinion to make effective President Wilson's offer to mediate the European war, and has called on the governors of the various states to join in this movement.

ADJUST DIFFERENCES.

Everett, Wash., Aug. 22.—After a shutdown of ten days the big Clough-Hartley mill has resumed operations. The management and President Brown, of the International Timber Workers union, have agreed that all differences shall be settled by arbitration.

SENATOR WORKS ANSWERED

Los Angeles, Aug. 22.—Unions in this state are calling on United States Senator Works to support the labor sections of the Clayton anti-trust bill, which he has refused to support because, he says, the amendment are "class legislation," and because the bill "is a delusion and a snare, and will not give the slightest relief to labor organizations." The unions are asking Senator Works if he is aware of a recent decision by the United States Supreme Court, which held, in the case of the State of Missouri-International Harvester Company that legislation of this character was constitutional.

The Journeymen Tailors union of this city answered the claim that the law would not benefit labor organizations, as follows: "If this be a fact, why have chambers of commerce and various other organizations of employers flooded you and other senators with protests against this provision of the Clayton bill? You and a few others seem to be the only men who have discovered that the provision would do labor no good. Taft, that embodiment of reaction, who went down in abject humiliation, stood upon the same ground you now hold."

PALMER BILL IS INDORSED

Washington, Aug. 22.—Representative Lewis, union miner and chairman of the House committee on labor, has made a favorable report on the Palmer child labor bill, introduced by Representative Palmer, of Pennsylvania, and which prohibits the shipment in interstate commerce of any product made in mine or quarry by a child under the age of sixteen years, or the product of any mill or factory by a child under the age of fourteen years, or by the labor of children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years who work more than eight hours a day.

Under the bill, the attorney general, the secretary of commerce, and the secretary of labor shall constitute a board to make rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of the act, and the secretary of labor, or representatives, shall have authority to enter and inspect at any time the process of manufacture of goods intended for interstate commerce.

Opponents of the bill, who claim this law is "an interference with interstate commerce," are answered that the United States Supreme court had held that a business which affected the morals of the community is against the interests of the nation, and can be prohibited.

LUMBER WORKERS' MANY ILLS.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 22.—Low wages, long hours and employment "sharks," are some of the conditions under which lumber workers labor, and which makes their toil more undesirable than any other class of laborers in America, was the testimony of President Brown of the International Union of Timber Workers, before the Federal Industrial Relations Commission.

"Wages are low, hours are long and the work hard," said the unionist. "The men are victimized by employment agencies to the last degree. One mill near Grays Harbor has a standing order with employment agencies in several cities for labor.

"Men constantly are going to the camp, and as fast as they arrive other men are discharged and the new ones put to work.

"Ordinary laborers are paid about $26 a month and board. If they are married and board themselves they are allowed $10 a month for board. But when a single man is ill or otherwise incapacitated for work he is charged $20 a month for board.

"When penniless men are sent out on jobs their baggage is held for their transportation and fee. When they finally earn enough to recover their baggage they can change their clothing."

The high-class labor employed in the shingle and lumber mills is better treated, said President Brown. There $3.50 is paid for ten hours' work.

LAW FOR CHILD WORKERS.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 22.—State Commissioner of Education Calvin N. Kendall has issued a circular explaining the new child labor law in this State. The official says:

"The fact that the schools are closed for vacation does not permit a child to go to work without first securing an age and schooling certificate. Boards of Education should take such action as will insure at all times the presence in the district of some person authorized to issue certificates, namely, the supervisor of school exemption certificates.

"Before an age and schooling certificate, or an age and working certificate is issued the child must furnish a certificate from the medical inspector, describing the physical condition of the child and certifying that it has the normal development of a child of its age and is physically able to be employed in any of the occupations in which a child between the ages of 14 and 16 years may legally be employed."

KANSAS WORKERS TO MEET.

Hutchinson, Kan., Aug. 22.—The State branch of the A. F. of L. will meet here September 8, and the unionists of this city propose making their Labor day celebration an imposing event because of the large number of delegates present. The State gathering promises to be a record breaker. In his call, Secretary Bert Meade says:

"It is especially desired and urged that a full representation be present, as very important business is to come before the convention. We will present for approval the plan of maintaining a legislative committee at Topeka at the coming session of the state legislature. We expect also at this convention to choose a man for state labor commissioner, a man who shall meet with the approval of the delegates attending the convention."

WOULD CUT WIRE COSTS.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Fifty words telegraphed anywhere in the United States and delivered like a letter at a charge of 25 cents is proposed in a bill introduced by Senator Vardaman of Mississippi. The bill also provides for a "post card" telegraph service of ten words for ten cents. The postoffice department is authorized by the bill to contract with any telegraph company for the transmission between the various postoffices of these messages, the Government receiving the letter at one end and delivering it at the other at the present postage rates, while the telegraph company would receive 23 cents for a "telepost" letter and 9 cents for each "telepost" postal card.

REDUCE ATTORNEYS' FEES.

San Francisco, Aug. 22.—The State Industrial Accident Commission has put its foot down on the practice of attorneys who secure large percentages of the awards, as they did in the good old days when damage cases were fought out in courts. Last week the commission nullified a contract whereby an attorney was to receive 20 per cent of an award. The commission told the attorney he might take $20, but the usual allowance averages between $5 and $10—in fact, there was little use for an attorney anyway, as the law was intended to dispense with court procedure and legal red tape.

FLINTS ARE THANKED.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 22.—The Central Labor union of this city has extended a vote of thanks to the National Flint Glass Workers union for furnishing $3,000 bonds to release Miss Fannie Sellins, jailed in West Virginia on contempt proceedings by Federal Judge Dayton. Miss Sellins was assisting striking miners at the time. At the recent convention of Flints, in Rochester, Pa., it was voted to furnish a certified check that Miss Sellins might be released and returned to her home in St. Louis.

WAR CUTS IMMIGRATION.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Immigration from Europe for the first nine days of August was approximately one-third that of a similar period last year, the Federal Bureau of Immigration has announced. In 1913 it was 41,462, and this year 14,442.

WORKERS GAIN BY NEW LAW

Madison, Wis., Aug. 22.—The Industrial Commission of this state is urging injured workmen to come to the commission instead of seeking lawyers who advertise themselves as the only ones who can secure compensation for them. The commission is conducting an "industrial safety" campaign, and has issued a leaflet showing the results of workmen's compensation when conducted by the state.

It is shown that:

"For the year ending June 30, 1907, under a somewhat defective system of accident reporting, nearly 14,000 industrial accidents occurred in Wisconsin. Nearly 300 of these accidents were fatal. The cases of injury caused a loss of time equal to that of 1,000 men for one year. The loss of wages reached nearly $650,000.

"Prior to the passage of the workmen's compensation act only one out of seven injured workmen was able to recover damages, and then only after long litigation. According to the most authentic information available, injured employes formerly collected about $300,000 a year for their injuries, but after they had paid doctors' bills, lawyers, court fees, etc., they actually got only $75,000. Court expenses growing out of these damage suits were about $500,000 a year. In other words, it cost the taxpayers $500,000 a year to obtain $75,000 for injured workmen or their dependents.

"Under the Wisconsin compensation act, injured workmen now are being paid at the rate of $750,000 a year, as compared with $75,000 under the old liability law, and they get the money when they most need it instead of waiting as long as twelve years."

PIPE MAKERS WIN.

New York, Aug. 22.—The strike of smoking pipe makers has been declared off, and these workers have returned to work after a satisfactory settlement has been reached with their employers, who promise there will be no discrimination because of union activity, and that the new price list will be enforced. It is further agreed that all grievances will be taken up through committees. It is believed the successful ending of this strike will have a good effect on the unorganized in New York city's smoking pipe factories.

TO VOTE ON LABOR TEMPLE.

Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 22.—Acting on the recommendation of a committee appointed by the Trades and Labor Assembly, unionists will vote on the question of building a labor temple. It is estimated that the building and site will cost $45,000. If the vote is favorable, a $25,000 association will be formed to sell shares of nontransferable stock at $10 each, to bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent, and which will be purchased from time to time by the association as the temple project assumes paying proportions.

TO OUST CONVICT SYSTEM.

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 22.—This state is striving to end the infamous convict labor system as soon as possible. A big step was taken when the board of control effected the purchase of the butter tub factory, which has long been operated within the reformatory at Anamosa. The state becomes the sole owner as soon as the present contract expires next fall. Then the state will undertake to continue the making of butter tubs and marketing them. It is an industry that does not compete with any labor in the state.

UP-TO-DATE JOURNALISM.

San Francisco, Aug. 22.—The Bulletin of this city published a "union shop" edition, devoted to the trade union movement, a defense of its cause and an exposition of its philosophy. The edition was edited in a most able manner by Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, editor of the Coast Seamen's Journal, a member of the State Housing and Immigration Commission and an active member of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

WOULD PROHIBIT JEWELRY.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—Stop women workers from wearing bracelets and rings which are likely to catch in machinery is the advice of Chief Factory Inspector Oscar Nelson, in his first annual report, which shows that 59,105 "danger points" in Illinois industrial plants have been done away with in the last twelve months, thus preventing thousands of accidents. The report recommends more inspectors be appointed, that the number of fatalities may be reduced still further.

NO CHANGE IN STRIKE.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 22.—"No change, everybody standing firm," is the report of machinists in this city, who struck several weeks ago, for higher wages. The workers charge that the Manufacturers' association has taken a hand in the affair. Benefits are being paid by the International union. The large number of strikebreakers and "detectives" on the employers' pay rolls is making the strike an expensive proposition. About 450 machinists are involved.

TO APPLY A. F. OF L. POLICY.

Denver, Aug. 22.—The Trades and Labor Assembly has adopted the A. F. of L. political policy, "Reward your friends and defeat your enemies," and will apply this theory at the coming election. At the last meeting of the central body the legislative committee was instructed to act with a similar committee from the Building Trades Council in securing the record of candidates for state offices, especially legislative aspirants.

ELECTRICIANS RAISE WAGES.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 22.—Contractors have signed the new three-year contract with the Tlectricians union, which calls for an increase of 25 cents a day beginning the first of next January, and a similar increase on January 1, 1916. The old rate was $4 a day, but the 100 per cent organization of the wire men has raised wages to $4.50 a day without strike.

VOTES MONEY FOR LABOR DAY.

Augusta, Ga., Aug. 22.—The city council has unanimously gone on record in favor of the Labor Day celebration of local unionists and has voted $250 out of the city's funds for the benefit of the committee in charge.

STRIKE VOTE ORDERED.

Houston, Tex., Aug. 22.—It is claimed that a strike vote has been ordered by officials of the Southern Pacific telegraphers, who are asking for wage increases.

LYNCH IS VOTED $10,000

Providence, R. I., Aug. 22.—Commissioner of Labor Lynch of the State of New York was voted $10,000 by the convention of the International Typographical Union for his work and services as president of that body, covering a period of over thirteen years. A series of resolutions were adopted, thanking the ex-official "for the honesty and singleness of purpose which he brought to the performance of his duties as president."

Previous declarations in favor of government ownership of the telegraph and telephone service were reaffirmed, and attention was called to the present postmaster general's indorsement of this question. A committee of three from Washington Typographical Union will be appointed by the president to take charge of this agitation.

The convention declared in favor of women's suffrage.

The election laws were amended because of differences of opinion that arose prior to the last referendum election.

The American Federation of Labor, together with its affiliates, were congratulated for the betterment of workers' conditions, and the A. F. of L. was commended for its success in securing legislation beneficial to the toilers.

The Clayton bill, now pending in the Senate, was indorsed and the convention declared against the continued classification of workers with inanimate things. The convention congratulated the labor movement upon the presence of an active labor group in the House of Representatives, one union man in the Senate, and a trade unionist in the President's Cabinet. Unions were urged to secure the election of their members to municipal, state and national offices, and to "likewise remember the slogan, to stand faithfully by our friends and oppose our enemies."

Vocational training, as indorsed by the American Federation of Labor, was approved, and these sentiments, which were incorporated in the convention's proceedings, were urged to be given wide publicity to offset exploitation under the guise of industrial and vocational training.

Los Angeles was selected as the next convention city.

PAVERS SECURE CONTRACT.

Buffalo, Aug. 22.—The Stone Pavers and Curb Stone Setters' Union have secured their first contract in this city with the settlement of a strike against the German Rock Asphalt and Cement Company. A union shop clause is inserted, and the wage rates are increased 2½c an hour, or 57½c from August 11 to April 1, 1915, and from the latter date until January 1, 1916, an additional 2½ cents, or 60 cents an hour, will be the rate. Eight hours will constitute a day's work. Sixty days' notice by either side is necessary to change the agreement, and only members of the union can be employed. A. F. of L. Organizers Streifler and Flett assisted in the successful ending of this dispute.

TO STANDARDIZE ENGINES.

Boston, Aug. 22.—At the meeting of the state branch of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers it was voted to request the international organization to indorse the formula of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for standardizing engines and pressure vessels and the adoption of a law in all states, which will be similar to that of the Massachusetts law, for licensing engineers and firemen.

TO START "LABOR FORWARD."

Ottumwa, Iowa, Aug. 22.—This city is the latest to start a "labor forward" movement, which will begin next month and continue thirty days. President Strief, of the State Federation of Labor, has the matter in charge, and a score of international unions will assist in making effective the proposed campaign.

TO AID STRIKING TEAMSTERS.

Ottawa, Ill., Aug. 22.—About 300 unionists are on strike because of the hostile position taken by the Builders' and Contractors' council and other employers, who refuse to recognize the Teamsters union or any other craft in this city. Seven locals are already involved.

PATTERN MAKERS GET WORK.

Bay City, Mich., Aug. 22.—Pattern makers who struck at the Industrial works are practically all employed, and the union is now devoting its energies to offset the claims of the management that "slack work" was the cause of these workers ceasing their employment.

QUARRY STRIKE SETTLED.

Lorain, Ohio, Aug. 22.—Striking quarrymen, employed at the Amherst plants, have returned to work, after a committee announced all disagreements with their employers had been satisfactorily settled. The strike has been on for several weeks.

DISPUTE SETTLED.

Buffalo, Aug. 22.—The new Building Trades Council, chartered by the A. F. of L., has secured a settlement of the dispute on a new high school building. The contractors agree that only union men shall be employed and that painters shall be paid the union wage rate.

SETTLES DIFFICULTY.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 22.—Differences between the Superba theater and the Theatrical Stage Employes union have been settled. The management of the playhouse wanted to employ these workers at lower rates than the scale provided.

CALLS 'EM "WILD MEN."

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 22.—"Wild men" was the term used by United States Senator Root, of this state, in a speech against the recall of judges and judicial decisions, made just prior to the state convention of his party.

ELECT OLD OFFICERS.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 22.—At the convention of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, President Hayes, Vice President Voll, and Treasurer Halton were re-elected. East St. Louis was chosen as the next convention city.

PLUMBERS ON STRIKE.

Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 22.—All union plumbers in this city are on strike to enforce their new $5 a day rate, a half a day holiday on Saturday and time and one-half for overtime, and double time for Sunday.

MORE FIRMS AGREE.

Boston, Aug. 22.—The Leather Handlers union reports that additional firms have signed their new agreement, which provides for better working conditions and a minimum rate of $15 a week.

WIN AN IMPORTANT VICTORY

Amsterdam, N. Y., Aug. 22.—After a three months' strike, employes in the printing department of the Sanford carpet mills have won the contest and defeated the largest and most influential concern of its kind in the Mohawk valley. It is the first time in fifty years workers in the Sanford mills have successfully maintained an organization.

The strike was forced on the employes in the printing department because of a system of fines for alleged bad work. The workers charged that foremen would not let them see the work, and would tell them they "would have to take his word for it or get out of the factory." When the workers organized under the United Textile Workers, their officers were discharged, and all efforts of the State Board of Mediation to adjust the dispute failed, as the mill management "would not recognize the union."

The solidity of its workers, however, brought new viewpoints. Under the agreement, there will be no discrimination between returning strikers because of union activity, and the cases of the three employes discharged prior to the strike will be referred to arbitration—a point the company would not consider before the walkout. The victory is a most important one for the United Textile Workers and the trade union movement in general, as it means the creation of a strong organized sentiment throughout this section.

DECISIONS ON LABOR LAWS

Washington, Aug. 22.—The Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics has just compiled, in bulletin No. 152, a selected list of decisions by federal courts and the higher courts of the various States that are of especial interest to organized labor. Among the 170 court decisions reported, which include the upholding of New Jersey and Washington compensation laws, is one from Wisconsin which makes it the duty of the employer to provide medical treatment for injured workmen. The court admitted that this very important feature of compensation could be abused, but pointed out ways in which the abuses may be avoided. The bureau expresses the opinion that this bulletin probably presents the largest number of strictly American cases on compensation that can be found in a single volume.

Next in importance to compensation rulings are the decisions construing the federal statute relating to the liability of interstate railroads for injuries to their employes, the chief point involved being the scope of this law. Among the employes held to be within its provisions are a brakeman getting ice to cool hot boxes on his train, a truckman loading a detached car with interstate freight, a pumpman at a water station, a repair man working on an engine tender on a siding, a member of a switching crew placing an oil car to furnish oil for fuel for an interstate locomotive, a yard clerk taking the numbers of the cars in an interstate train, and a track repairer injured by an intrastate train while at work on a bridge.

UNION AGITATION COUNTS.

Baltimore, Aug. 22.—The local street car company has raised the wages of its motormen and conductors. Trade unionists point to the fact that the company's announcement follows the statement by officers that the new union of street car men, Division 666, is increasing in membership despite detectives and "company men" who would block organization. The new union is not satisfied with the wage increase, however, and has asked the management to open up a conference on the following basis:

Reinstatement of all men discharged because of union affiliation; abolition of "swing runs;" seniority of service to prevail; the right of the men to purchase uniforms in the open market; ten hours, or as near as possible, to constitute a day's work; arbitration to adjust differences, and the right of the men to present grievances through representatives of the union.

WANT WORKERS AS DELEGATES.

New York, Aug. 22.—Sentiment favorable to the election of workingmen as delegates to the coming State constitutional convention is increasing. The State Federation of Labor recently sent out a circular to all unions asking them to combine to elect workers as delegates. It was pointed out that a number of questions of importance would be taken up at this convention, and it was necessary that men truly representative should be there to speak for the workingmen.

The unionists most prominently mentioned are President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., whose legal residence is this city; John Mitchell, workmen's compensation commissioner, and President Daniel Harris and Secretary Frederick C. Bates, of the State Federation of Labor. The coming convention of the State branch will undoubtedly take action on this question.

PLUMBERS AT PEACE.

Superior, Wis., Aug. 22.—"We are at peace with our country, with our employers, and, what is more important, with ourselves," said President Ferguson, in opening the convention of the Wisconsin State Association of Journeymen Plumbers, which closed a successful convention in this city.

PRINTERS WANT MORE.

Hibbing, Minn., Aug. 22.—Printers on the "range" are demanding higher wages and better working conditions. The Hibbing-Virginia Typographical union has voted to present a $21-a-week scale to their employers. Other betterments are included in the new scale, which will apply to both cities in this county.

NEW ANTI-CHILD LABOR LAW

Atlanta, Aug. 22.—Organized labor and other opponents of child labor in this state have triumphed over Georgia's mill owners and their reactionary allies, who attempted to defeat the Sheppard child labor bill. Every trick at the command of alert enemies was used to block this legislation, which received hearty support from the organized workers, the women's organizations, ministers, and others.

Opponents of the bill succeeded in amending the House bill in several instances, but the new law is far in advance of the makeshift act which professed to offer protection to Georgia's children. Under the new law, children under twelve years of age are barred from factories and mills. Children under fourteen who are dependent on their labors or on whom widowed mothers are dependent may labor, with the consent of the superintendent of education, who is given authority to decide if the child comes under the provisions of the bill. The friends of children are greatly encouraged over the outcome, because they have established their principle, and now declare they will continue the fight to perfect the bill and place Georgia in a position on this question that is in line with modern ideals.

ADVICE TO AN ANTI-UNIONIST

Augusta, Ga., Aug. 22.—The Herald of this city comments as follows on the senatorial campaign now being made by ex-Governor Brown of this state:

"A careful analysis indicates that Joe Brown is making a mistake—as big a mistake as when he sent soldiers to Walker county to settle a labor dispute in the Jim English coal mines—a mistake when he ordered out the troops to settle the Augusta street car strike—a mistake when he threatened to order out troops to settle the Georgia railroad strike.

"Why should any intelligent man be opposed to the principles of organized labor? Organized labor stands for the advancement of civilization and a higher standard of living. Organized labor stands for better wages, better working conditions, a better development of the resources of a community—human rights as well as property rights.

"Is it not a fact that those countries are most prosperous—that those sections are most efficient where labor is organized and where a high standard of wages prevails?

"Augusta would be twice as prosperous today if a higher wage scale were in force, for these wages are put in circulation directly in the community. Higher wages benefit the town. Big dividends generally benefit a few people, most of them away from the town. This is largely true of public corporations whose securities are sold to foreign investors in distant cities.

"Joe Brown is behind the times when he fights an eight-hour day, a higher standard of wages and the broad basic and sound principles on which organized labor rests. It's good for the state and it's good for all its citizens to see these things come about in all classes of labor, the mills and factories, the public service corporations, the steam and electric roads, the building trades, and all lines of industry.

"Organized labor makes its mistakes. So do all of us make mistakes. But the point is that the principles of organized labor are sound and beneficial to the country as a whole. We can't build a broader and better civilization without bettering the condition of labor. This is what organized labor stands for. It is a mistake for Governor Brown to fight organized labor.

"Organized labor has shown pretty clearly that it can take care of itself these days. We don't think Joe Brown will be able to destroy it in Georgia or elsewhere."

A LIVE "LABOR FORWARD."

Philadelphia, Aug. 22.—The "labor forward" movement in this city continues making progress, and Chairman Richie and his associates, who are directing the campaign, predict that when the A. F. of L. convention convenes in this city next November the roster of unions will be increased by thousands.

The committee's last report denotes activity and organization throughout the city.

Machinists have established a rate of 50 cents an hour for outside erecting work.

Taxi Cab Chauffeurs union, No. 477, has organized the chauffeurs of Atlantic City and are now active in Wilmington, Del. This will strengthen the position of local chauffeurs.

Bartenders have increased their membership 80 per cent since the campaign started.

Boilermakers have raised wages to $4.25 a day.

Practically all unions have organizing committees at work, and are holding open meetings to interest the non-unionist.

CONDEMN FISH CANNERIES.

Seattle, Aug. 22.—"Girls are forced to work long hours under insanitary conditions in the fish canneries of Washington," said Dr. Theresa McMahon, a former member of the State Industrial Commission, before the Federal Industrial Relations Commission. "Their bunk houses are veritable fire traps," she said. "No chairs were provided. Most of the food I saw in the houses was bread. Girls told me that when they had finished their work they were too tired to cook their meals. Moral conditions were very bad. Chinese and a few Japanese under contract agree to work nineteen hours, and they often work twenty-one. Their contracts provide that if they refuse to work on Sundays or overtime they shall be fined 25 cents an hour. Their pay is 15 cents an hour. In some cases they work their fingers to the bone and their feet become so badly swollen that their boots have to be cut off."

MACHINISTS RAISE WAGES.

Detroit, Aug. 22.—Machinists employed in several large overall factories have secured higher wages, after a three weeks' strike. The assistance rendered by other crafts made the victory possible, as the garment workers, firemen, and engineers appointed committees to aid their fellow-unionists.

TO PROBE WAR PRICES.

New York, Aug. 22.—Unionists in this city are demanding that present war prices be probed. Secretary Bohm, of the Central Federated union, announces that a conference will be held regarding the attempt to increase the prices of necessities. A committee from the Central Federated union has the matter in charge. President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., will attend the conference.

IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Statistics issued by the United States Department of Labor shows that 71,728 immigrant aliens and 13,266 non-immigrant aliens were admitted to this country during the month of June, this year. These figures have been the lowest since February, when immigrant aliens to the number of 46,873 were admitted. The grand total of aliens admitted during the eight months from November to June is 682,469, or an average of 85,458 per month. The number of non-alien immigrants admitted during this period is 112,466, or an average of 14,058 per month.

The June report maintains the high average of unskilled labor that crowds American cities and industrial centers. Of the total number admitted — 71,728—the number of women, children, and those giving no occupation, totaled 23,194. Of the remaining 46,604, 11,582 were classified as farm laborers, 16,000 as laborers, and 19,187 as servants, with only 704 as farmers and 104 as gardeners.